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General Assembly

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Sixty-seventh session
Item 70 (b) of the preliminary list*
Promotion and protection of human rights: human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Report of the Secretary-General on the right to development

Note by the Secretariat

1. In resolution 66/155, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its sixty-seventh session and an interim report to the Human Rights Council on the implementation of resolution 66/155, including efforts undertaken at the national, regional and international levels in the promotion and realization of the right to development.

2. The Human Rights Council, in its resolution 19/34, requested the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to submit to the Council an annual report on its activities, including on inter-agency coordination within the United Nations system with regard to the promotion and realization of the right to development.

3. In accordance with the practice established owing to the timing of the reporting cycle, the consolidated report of the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner on the right to development is submitted to both the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly. Therefore, the report of the Secretary-General on the right to development, submitted to the Assembly pursuant to General Assembly resolution 66/155, is contained in document A/HRC/21/28.

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United Nations A/67/160

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Sixty-seventh session
Item 96 (b) of the preliminary list*
Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly: United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services

United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

In 2011 and 2012, 25 fellowships on disarmament were awarded. The programme of studies continues to be structured in three segments. The first segment is held at the United Nations Office at Geneva and introduces the fellows to various aspects of multilateral negotiations on disarmament. It also includes a study visit organized by the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs. The second segment of the programme comprises study visits to international organizations of relevance in the field of disarmament and to Member States, upon their invitation. Specifically, the fellows visit the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in The Hague. At the invitation of the Governments of China, Germany and Japan, recipients of the fellowship programme participate in country study visits. The third segment of the programme, which takes place at United Nations Headquarters in New York, aims at familiarizing the fellows with the work of the First Committee of the General Assembly and of the Office for Disarmament Affairs. In 2011, the programme lasted from 22 August to 21 October. The programme in 2012 is scheduled to take place from 27 August to 25 October. In an effort to promote gender mainstreaming, the United Nations selected a total of 26 women to participate in the fellowship programme in the biennium 2011-2012, which amounts to 52 per cent of the total awarded fellowships.

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To date, the programme trained 858 officials from 160 Member States, a large number of whom hold positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament and international security with their own Governments. The Secretary-General is pleased to note the contribution of the programme of fellowships on disarmament towards a greater awareness of the importance of disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control. The programme continues to afford an important opportunity to facilitate a better understanding of the work of the Office for Disarmament Affairs and of the other institutions working in the areas of international disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control at the global level, as well as of the security concerns of Member States. In addition, the Secretary-General is gratified to note that the number of women nominated fellows has remained high during the current biennium. The Secretary-General expresses his appreciation to all the Member States and international organizations that have supported the programme throughout the years, thereby contributing to its success.

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I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 65/82, entitled "United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services", the General Assembly, inter alia, commended the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme had continued to be carried out and requested him to continue to implement annually the Geneva-based programme within existing resources and to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session. The present report is submitted pursuant to that mandate.

II. Programme of fellowships on disarmament

A. Fellowships for 2011 and 2012

2. In 2011, 25 fellowships were awarded to the following officials:

Belarus	Ms. Ekaterina Lozovskaya
Cape Verde	Ms. Gracinda Marisia da Cruz Fortes
Chile	Ms. Andrea Quezada Carrasco
China	Mr. Zhao Li
Dominican Republic	Ms. Katherine Mercedes Urbaez Martinez
Egypt	Mr. Mootaz Mansour
Estonia	Ms. Kristi Torim
Germany	Mr. Ulrich Kühn
Honduras	Ms. Tatiana Zelaya Bustamente
Hungary	Mr. David Elek Horvath
Iraq	Mr. Anas Abdul Lateef Mohi Al-Neiami
Japan	Mr. Shinsuke Sakamoto
Kazakhstan	Ms. Dana Smaganbetova
Kenya	Mr. Abel David Muniu Njuguna
Malaysia	Ms. Raja Intan Nor Zareen
Mexico	Ms. Ifigenia Argueta Sanchez
Russian Federation	Mr. Gleb Maslov
Serbia	Mr. Mirko Kuzmanovic
South Africa	Ms. Kershney Chantelle Naidoo
Spain	Ms. Teresa Díaz-Morera Ventós
Switzerland	Ms. Seraina Caduff
Togo	Mr. Dable Botre
United Republic of Tanzania	Ms. Ramla Khamis
United States of America	Ms. Andreea Paulopol
Uzbekistan	Mr. Berdibek Alibekov

3. In 2012, 25 fellowships were awarded to the following officials:

Algeria	Mr. Mohamed Lamine Siari
Australia	Ms. Heather Louise Bruce Chai
Brazil	Ms. Larissa Schneider Calza
Chile	Mr. Fernando Guzman Muñoz
China	Mr. Zhang Xiaohong
Colombia	Ms. Maria Andrea Torres Moreno
Cuba	Ms. Lilianne Sanchez Rodriquez

Ethiopia	Mr. Dilafera Bekele Bedane
Guinea	Mr. Tamba Tolno
India	Mr. Manjunath Denkanikotta Chenneerappa
Indonesia	Mr. Akbar Nugraha
Italy	Mr. Stefano Borgiani
Japan	Mr. Ryohei Kanamaru
Jordan	Ms. Nour Mamdouh Aljazi
Liberia	Ms. Shanda Anne-Louise Cooper
Lithuania	Ms. Dalia Vitkauskaite-Meurice
Nepal	Ms. Mudita Bajracharya
Niger	Mr. Oumar Ibrahim Sidi
Peru	Mr. Carlos Garcia Castillo
Poland	Mr. Tomasz Tokarski
Republic of Moldova	Mr. Iurie Tabuncic
Sweden	Ms. Cecilia Anna Desirée Anderberg
Switzerland	Ms. Rita Gruenenfelder
Thailand	Ms. Pakprapai Thontiravong
Zimbabwe	Ms. Tendisai Chigwedere

4. Over the years, the efforts by the United Nations to promote gender mainstreaming resulted in an increase in the number of women who were recipients of the fellowship. During the biennium 2011-2012, in particular, a total of 26 fellowships of the 50 fellowships were granted to women.

B. Programme of studies

5. The United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament is implemented by the Office for Disarmament Affairs. In 2011, the programme lasted from 22 August to 21 October. In 2012, the programme is scheduled to take place from 27 August to 25 October. The programme of studies is structured in three segments: (a) activities at the United Nations Office at Geneva; (b) study visits to intergovernmental organizations of relevance in the field of disarmament and to Member States, upon invitation; and (c) activities at United Nations Headquarters in New York. The activities of the 2011 programme are summarized below. The 2012 programme will generally follow the 2011 syllabus with updates to reflect the recent developments in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation.

First segment

6. The first segment of the programme takes place at the United Nations Office at Geneva and exposes the fellows to various aspects of multilateral work on disarmament, including potential negotiations, through the work of the Conference on Disarmament and of some Geneva-based research institutions dealing with disarmament, non proliferation and arms control. The fellows attend the plenary meetings of the Conference on Disarmament and receive briefings on its history, achievements and methods of work. In 2011, the fellows were given lectures by the Director and staff of the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), and by the staff of the Geneva branch of the Office for Disarmament Affairs. Such lectures covered the

implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines, the work of UNIDIR, the Convention on Cluster Munitions and its victim assistance provisions, the role of non-governmental organizations in the multilateral disarmament process, the Conference on Disarmament, the Office for Disarmament Affairs, the Security Council, the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, and the Biological (Toxin) Weapons Convention. A similar programme is being developed for 2012. In addition, in 2011, the fellows attended a seminar on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty which was jointly organized by UNIDIR, the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) and the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Hungary to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

7. In addition to the above, the fellows participated in 2011 in a one-day visit to Bern, organized by the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, during which they were briefed on Swiss foreign and security policies, with a focus on nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation, cluster munitions and related issues of international humanitarian law, as well as on the Geneva Declaration of Armed Violence and Development. A similar visit is scheduled during the 2012 programme.

8. While in Geneva, the fellows are also required to conduct research and to write the first draft of a paper on a topic of their choice relating to disarmament, non-proliferation and international security.

Second segment

9. The second segment of the programme comprises study visits to three intergovernmental organizations: the CTBTO Preparatory Commission, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) in The Hague. This second segment of the programme also includes study visits to Member States, upon their invitation.

10. During the visit to the CTBTO Preparatory Commission, the fellows participate in the Preparatory Commission's Capacity Development Initiative, a programme designed to inform and educate future generations of policy, legal and technical experts.

11. The study visit to IAEA comprises briefings on the Agency's safeguards system, the security of nuclear materials and radioactive sources and the IAEA illicit trafficking database. A visit to the Laboratory in the Department of Safeguards is also included.

12. At OPCW, the fellows are briefed on the work of the organization, its contributions to disarmament and non-proliferation efforts, as well as the origins and status of implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, its verification procedures, its implementation at the national level as well as on issues of international cooperation and assistance.

13. In 2011, the Governments of China, Germany and Japan continued the established practice of inviting participants in the fellowship programme to visit national institutions and to attend lectures given by their government officials. These country visits provide the fellows with an invaluable opportunity to become acquainted with the respective national foreign policies in the areas of international

security through lectures, meetings with government officials and scholars and visits to existing relevant facilities. In 2012, the Governments of China, Germany and Japan have extended similar invitations.

14. The study visit to Germany in 2011 included briefings by representatives of the Federal Foreign Office and non-governmental organizations. The fellows also visited Nammo Buck GmbH in Pinnow, a plant used for the demilitarization of ammunition, projectiles, rockets, mines, grenades, fuses and pyrotechnical material. During the visit, the fellows were briefed on environmentally friendly recycling and disposal processes for conventional ammunition and explosive products. The study visit to Germany in 2012 will include similar activities.

15. The Government of Japan and the administrations of the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki continued to organize invaluable activities for the recipients of the disarmament fellowship in 2011. In Tokyo, the fellows were briefed by officers of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In Hiroshima, the fellows visited the Peace Memorial Museum, the Atomic Bomb Dome, and the National Peace Memorial Hall for the Atomic Bomb Victims. They were also briefed by the Mayor of Hiroshima and had the opportunity to listen to the testimony of a survivor of the atomic bombing. In Nagasaki, the fellows visited the Atomic Bomb Hypocentre and Museum, the Peace Memorial Hall and the Hill of Grace, in addition to meeting with survivors of the atomic bombings as well as scholars. The study visit to Japan in 2012 will include similar activities.

16. The study visit to China in 2011 included briefings by officers of the Department of Arms Control and Disarmament of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and by representatives of the China Arms Control and Disarmament Association, which coordinates academic and non-governmental research and activities regarding arms control and disarmament. The fellows also visited the China Institute of Atomic Energy. The study visit to China in 2012 will include similar activities.

Third segment

17. The third segment of the programme is held at United Nations Headquarters in New York and is intended to familiarize the fellows with the mandate and activities of the Office for Disarmament Affairs and with the work of the First Committee of the General Assembly. This segment of the programme includes a series of lectures by senior staff of the Office for Disarmament Affairs, including the High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, on the structure and responsibilities of the Office, as well as briefings by the Chairman of the First Committee and by members of delegations on items on the agenda of the Committee. The fellows regularly attend meetings of the First Committee of the General Assembly, and panel discussions organized by the Office for Disarmament Affairs and the NGO Committee on Disarmament, Peace and Security.

18. In addition, while in New York, the fellows participate in discussions moderated by the coordinator of the fellowship programme on selected disarmament topics, and take part in a practical exercise on preparing, submitting and taking action on draft resolutions for the First Committee of the General Assembly. The exercise includes a discussion of the drafts prepared by the fellows, the introduction of amendments and the process of taking action on draft resolutions. During this segment, the fellows are asked to finalize their research papers and to make short presentations on their main views.

19. At the end of the programme the fellows are awarded a certificate of participation by the High Representative for Disarmament Affairs.

III. Conclusion

20. Launched in 1979 as a follow-up to a decision of the General Assembly taken at its tenth special session, in 1978, the United Nations Programme of Fellowships on Disarmament is aimed at promoting expertise in disarmament in Member States, particularly in developing countries. During its 33 years of operation, the programme has trained 858 officials from 160 States. Many alumni hold positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament within their own Governments and their permanent missions to the United Nations. The large number of nominations for the programme received every year by the Office for Disarmament Affairs and the broad support for the biennial resolution on the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services is a testimony of the undiminished interest of Governments in the programme. At the same time, the role of the programme in enhancing the capabilities of young diplomats for participation in arms control and disarmament deliberations and negotiations is recognized and appreciated by Member States.

21. The Secretary-General is pleased to note the contribution of the United Nations Programme of Fellowships on Disarmament towards a greater awareness of the importance of disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control. The programme continues to play a decisive role to facilitate a better understanding of the work of the Office for Disarmament Affairs and of the other institutions working in the areas of international disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control at the global level, as well as of the security concerns of Member States. In addition, the Secretary-General is gratified to note that the number of women nominated has remained high during the current biennium.

22. The Secretary-General expresses his gratitude to all Member States and organizations that have supported the programme throughout the years, thereby contributing to its success. The Secretary-General extends his particular appreciation to the Governments of China, Germany, Japan and Switzerland for the continuation of their support to the programme. The Secretary-General also extends his grateful recognition to IAEA, OPCW and the CTBTO Preparatory Commission for their support to the programme.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-seventh session
Item 115 of the preliminary list*
Follow-up to the commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade

Permanent memorial to and remembrance of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade: status of the United Nations Trust Fund for Partnerships — Permanent Memorial

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. In paragraph 14 of its resolution 66/114, the General Assembly requested the United Nations Office for Partnerships, through the Secretary-General, to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the status of the United Nations Trust Fund for Partnerships — Permanent Memorial, established with a view to implementing the initiative to erect a permanent memorial in honour of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade.

2. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request.

II. Status of the Trust Fund

3. As at 30 June 2012, a total of $1,312,304 had been recorded as income received under the United Nations Trust Fund for Partnerships — Permanent Memorial, including voluntary contributions from Member States amounting to $1,143,389 and public and private donations totalling $108,562. The breakdown of the contributions received is provided in the annex to the present report. With respect to expenditures charged to the Trust Fund, it may be noted that an amount of $171,000 has been utilized, mostly for a grant made to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) ($91,000) in connection with the international design competition for the permanent memorial, and for

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contractual services ($69,328). The Fund had an unspent balance of $1,141,304 as at 30 June 2012.

4. In keeping with the intention of the General Assembly expressed in its resolutions 64/15 and 65/239, the Committee of interested States established to oversee the permanent memorial project (Permanent Memorial Committee) and the United Nations have jointly collaborated with UNESCO to launch an international design competition for the permanent memorial, in view of the considerable experience of UNESCO with the Slave Route Project and international competitions and its worldwide presence through its network of field offices and national commissions. In accordance with a tripartite memorandum of understanding and project document, UNESCO has implemented the first phase of the competition by providing shortlisted designs from a number of proposals received globally. The Permanent Memorial Committee is taking the next steps with respect to the selection of the winning design on the basis of the recommendation of an international panel of judges. It is anticipated that, as agreed by the Member States, a sum of $50,000 will be awarded to the winning design at the conclusion of the competition. All expenses relating to the competition are covered by the Trust Fund.

5. The Permanent Memorial Committee is continuing its efforts to raise additional contributions from Member States, the corporate sector, philanthropists and other private individuals. The annual concert organized by the Department of Public Information as part of the commemorative events in honour of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade was used in 2012 as an occasion to raise awareness of and funds for the permanent memorial. The Committee is committed to ensuring that voluntary funds received from Member States are earmarked for tangible aspects of the project, including the international design competition and the construction of the monument, unless otherwise authorized by the Member States. The United Nations Office for Partnerships has administered the Trust Fund accordingly.

Annex

United Nations Trust Fund for Partnerships — Permanent Memorial: contributions received as at 15 June 2012

(United States dollars)

Donor	*Amount*
Afghanistan	1 000
Antigua and Barbuda	7 500
Argentina	10 000
Australia	150 000
Azerbaijan	25 000
Bahamas	7 500
Barbados	10 000
Belgium	6 267
Belize	2 000
Bhutan	1 000
Botswana	10 000
Brazil	20 000
Canada	19 342
Chile	5 000
China	20 000
Costa Rica	5 000
Denmark	10 000
Ecuador	5 000
Egypt	5 000
Finland	75 000
Guyana	5 000
Haiti	15 000
Honduras	2 000
Iceland	1 000
India	260 000
Indonesia	500
Israel	20 000
Jamaica	7 500
Kuwait	20 000
Libya	20 000
Luxembourg	55 021
Malaysia	10 000
Malta	500
Mauritius	5 000
Monaco	6 564

Donor	*Amount*
Mozambique (Southern African Development Community Group of Ambassadors)	2 500
Namibia	2 000
Netherlands	14 588
New Zealand	10 000
Nicaragua	500
Oman	9 978
Pakistan	25 000
Portugal	32 782
Qatar	20 000
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1 000
Saint Lucia	600
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	5 000.
Saudi Arabia	10 000
Slovenia	11 818
South Africa	55 563
Spain	44 615
Sri Lanka	500
Sudan	1 000
Suriname	10 000
Syrian Arab Republic	1 000
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	500
Togo	175
Trinidad and Tobago	10 000
Turkey	17 500
United Arab Emirates	5 000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	29 076
Subtotal, Member State donations	**1 143 389**
Ford Foundation	75 000
Private donors	33 562
Subtotal, public/private donations	**108 562**
Interest income	31 904
Other miscellaneous income	28 449
Total	**1 312 304**

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Sixty-seventh session
Item 106 of the preliminary list*
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report has been prepared pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 50/53, as read together with Assembly resolution 66/105 on measures to eliminate international terrorism. In sections II.A and B, the report contains information on measures taken at the national and international levels, based on submissions from Governments and international organizations. Section III contains a list of international legal instruments. Section IV provides information on workshops and training courses on combating crime connected with international terrorism.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 50/53, as read together with resolution 66/105.

2. The attention of all States was drawn to General Assembly resolution 49/60 and the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism annexed thereto and they were requested to submit, by 31 May 2012, information on the implementation of paragraph 10 (a) of the Declaration. Section II.A below contains summaries of replies received.

3. Relevant specialized agencies and other relevant international organizations were also invited to submit, by 31 May 2012, information or other pertinent material on the implementation of paragraph 10 (a) of the Declaration. Section II.B contains summaries of replies received.

4. The summaries of the replies focus on matters referred to in paragraph 10 of the Declaration, in particular: (a) a collection of data on the status and implementation of existing multilateral, regional and bilateral agreements relating to international terrorism, including information on incidents caused by international terrorism and criminal prosecutions and sentencing: and (b) a compendium of national laws and regulations regarding counter-terrorism.

II. Measures taken at the national and international levels regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism and information on incidents caused by international terrorism

A. Information received from Member States

5. **Austria** reported that it was party to 16 universal counter-terrorism instruments. It had fully implemented all those instruments and all relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

6. It had also amended its criminal legislation, including its Penal Code, to incorporate into domestic law the relevant legislation of the European Union, in particular the various European Union framework decisions and directives on combating terrorism, and to implement the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism and the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force on financing terrorism.

7. Austria had also developed a comprehensive action plan to improve its system to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism following a peer review assessment under the framework of the Financial Action Task Force in 2009. That had resulted in the amendment of, among other things, the Penal Code, the Code of Penal Procedure, the Banking Act and the Corporate Tax Act. Moreover, an entirely new act on sanctions had been adopted in 2010.

8. Austria remained one of the main voluntary contributors to the activities of the Terrorism Prevention Branch at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

9. **Belgium** reported that it had ratified 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments. It was also party to the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism of 1977 and its amending Protocol of 2003 and the Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism of 2005. Furthermore, it had signed but not yet ratified the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism of 2005.

10. **Cuba** reported that it was party to 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments and fully complied with its obligations under Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001), 1540 (2004) and 1989 (2011). It was finalizing internal procedures for the ratification of the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. It was also considering the ratification of the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf.

11. Cuba reiterated the information contained in the previous report of the Secretary-General on measures to eliminate international terrorism (A/66/96, paras. 17-19). It stated that it had taken measures to intensify judicial cooperation with other countries and reiterated its willingness to cooperate with any State to prevent and confront international terrorism on the basis of mutual respect, sovereign equality of States and the principles and norms of international law. In that regard, it had signed 11 extradition treaties, 20 agreements for the transfer of offenders and 21 agreements on mutual legal assistance with other States.

12. In accordance with the declarations of the Non-Aligned Movement, Cuba categorically rejected, as inconsistent with international law, the unilateral compilation by the United States of America of a list of alleged State sponsors of terrorism. It condemned the inclusion of Cuba on that list and the imprisonment of five Cuban anti-terrorist fighters in the United States.

13. **Cyprus** reported that it was party to 15 universal counter-terrorism instruments and 4 regional instruments. It was also party to a number of instruments on related issues, including extradition, mutual assistance in criminal matters, money-laundering, search, seizure and confiscation of the proceeds of crime, transnational organized crime and compensation of victims of violent crimes, in addition to instruments pertaining to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear weapons, safety and waste.

14. Cyprus had also concluded bilateral agreements with Armenia, Bulgaria, China, the Czech Republic, Egypt, Estonia, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lebanon, Malta, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, the Syrian Arab Republic and Ukraine that provided for cooperation in the field of counter-terrorism, including through the exchange of information. It had enacted a new comprehensive anti-terrorism law, No. 110(I) of 2010, aligning domestic law with the European Union acquis in that field. In particular, the law reflected Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA of 23 June 2002 on combating terrorism, Council Framework Decision 2008/919/JHA of 28 November 2008 amending Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA and Council Decision 2005/671/JHA of 20 September 2005 on the exchange of information and cooperation concerning terrorist offences.

15. **El Salvador** noted that it was party to 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments and 2 regional instruments. It had also adopted monitoring and cooperation measures and appropriate domestic legislation. In addition, it had hosted the thirty-fifth plenary meeting of the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force, from 21 to 25 May 2012. The meeting had focused on the prosecution of money-laundering and terrorist financing offences. El Salvador drew attention in that regard to the need to establish bona fide systems for the secure and rapid exchange of intelligence in real time, the goal of which would be to provide a solid basis for investigations and to strengthen inter-agency and regional cooperation. Earlier comments by El Salvador are contained in the previous report of the Secretary-General on measures to eliminate international terrorism (A/66/96, para. 29).

16. **Finland** reported that it had ratified 14 universal counter-terrorism instruments and was preparing to ratify the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf and the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation. Internal procedures necessary for the entry into force of the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material had been finalized and Finland had deposited its instrument of acceptance on 17 June 2011.

17. In 2011, the first pretrial investigation concerning terrorist offences had been initiated, conducted jointly by the Finnish National Bureau of Investigation and the Finnish Security Intelligence Service.

18. **Hungary** reported that it was party to 14 universal counter-terrorism instruments. A review of the remaining universal instruments was under way. Hungary also reported that it was party to 10 regional counter-terrorism instruments concluded under the auspices of the Council of Europe. In that regard, the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism had entered into force for Hungary on 1 July 2011. Hungary indicated that it had begun preparations to ratify the Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism.

19. Hungary reported that it was party to the 2005 Treaty of Prüm and the 2009 Convention of the Southeast European Law Enforcement Center. The latter had entered into force for Hungary on 7 October 2011 as the successor to the 1999 Agreement on Cooperation to Prevent and Combat Trans-border Crime in the framework of the Southeast European Cooperative Initiative. Hungary also reiterated the information provided on its participation in bilateral counter-terrorism instruments contained in the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/66/96, para. 40).

20. Hungary noted that its parliament was currently debating the draft of a new Criminal Code with a view to its adoption in 2012 and entry into force in 2013. The new Criminal Code would include two additional offences related to acts of terrorism: misprision of terrorism (e.g. failing to report credible information on terrorism) and financing of terrorism. It would also contain interpretive provisions on terrorism-related definitions. Amendments would be included in relation to offences such as the use of weapons prohibited by international conventions, offences in connection with nuclear energy, violation of international economic restrictions and criminal misuse of dual-use items.

21. Hungary had also adopted an action plan to address money-laundering and terrorist financing. In particular, efforts had been made to modify the Prevention and

Combating of Money-Laundering and Terrorist Financing Act, No. CXXXVI of 2007, and the Financial and Asset-related Restrictive Measures Ordered by the European Union (Implementation) Act, No. CLXXX of 2007. A national risk assessment on those issues would be completed in 2012.

22. The Counter-Terrorism Centre, established in 2010, had continued to act under the direction of the Minister of the Interior. Its legislative framework had been modified in 2011 to further clarify its tasks and powers relating to the gathering of information and the handling of data and to enhance its international cooperation activities.

23. Hungary reported on two incidents of international terrorism. On 17 January 2012, two tourist groups had been attacked in Abizeba, Ethiopia, by a group of armed men. Five people were killed, including two Hungarians. The perpetrators had also kidnapped two Germans and two Ethiopians. A team from the Counter-Terrorism Centre had travelled to Ethiopia and investigated the incident in cooperation with the local police, the German authorities and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL). The Ugugumo, a military group of the Afar Revolutionary Democratic Unity Front, had claimed responsibility for the attack.

24. On 28 April 2012, two Hungarian citizens of a Hungary-based oil company had been kidnapped in Deir ez-Zor, Syrian Arab Republic. A team from the Counter-Terrorism Centre had travelled to the Syrian Arab Republic and initiated diplomatic and law enforcement activities aimed at securing the hostages' release. At the time of reporting, those activities were continuing.

25. **Kuwait** (through the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) reported that it was party to nine universal counter-terrorism instruments and four regional instruments. In addition, the National Assembly was considering the ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Combating International Terrorism, the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism and the Convention of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf on Combating Terrorism. Earlier comments by Kuwait are contained in the addendum to the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/66/96/Add.1, paras. 10-13).

26. **Lebanon** reported that it had become party to most universal counter-terrorism instruments and that it would strive to become party to those remaining as well as any new instruments. It was also assessing regulatory measures concerning the control of trade in hazardous and chemical materials, detecting radioactive material and countering money-laundering and organized crime.

27. Lebanon had participated in all Euro-Mediterranean conferences and activities concerned with counter-terrorism and had made a determined effort to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. It had cooperated with other countries to coordinate counter-terrorism efforts and exchange information. Furthermore, it had benefited from the expertise of the International Independent Investigation Commission, in particular with regard to forensic evidence, in connection with inquiries concerning recent terrorist attacks and explosions.

28. Lebanon reported that it strove to prosecute those who planned and financed terrorist operations and to counter the provision of technical and financial assistance or training to terrorist groups.

29. Measures aimed at eliminating international terrorism had been taken by the Lebanese Army Command in cooperation and coordination with the authorities and security agencies concerned with counter-terrorism. Those measures had included the issuance of general orders related to military doctrine on counter-terrorism, the conduct of military operations in specific areas to counter terrorism, the control of borders, the conduct of patrols and the use of checkpoints, activities to ensure the safety of embassies and of international and other conferences taking place in Lebanese territory and activities to enforce the Government ban on the movement of motorcycles at night. Earlier comments by Lebanon are contained in the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/66/96, paras. 51-56).

30. **Oman** (through the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) reported that it was party to 11 universal counter-terrorism instruments. Most recently, in November 2011, it had deposited its instrument of ratification to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. Oman had also signed the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, the Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Combating International Terrorism and the Convention of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf on Combating Terrorism. In addition, Oman had promulgated the Counter-Terrorism Act (Royal Decree No. 2007/8).

31. **Qatar** (through the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) reported that on 23 November 2011 it had acceded to the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf. Earlier comments by Qatar can be found in the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/66/96, paras. 72-80).

32. **Singapore** reported that it was party to 10 universal counter-terrorism instruments. It was currently working towards the ratification of three additional universal instruments: the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and the Protocol of 1988 for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf. It had also ratified the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Convention on Counter-Terrorism. Furthermore, it supported instruments adopted by ASEAN to enhance cooperation on counter-terrorism, including the memorandum of understanding between ASEAN and China on cooperation in the field of non-traditional security issues, and the joint declarations on cooperation to combat international terrorism signed between ASEAN and various other States and entities, including Australia, the European Union, India, Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United States.

33. Singapore reported that, at the national level, it had promulgated the United Nations (Anti-Terrorism Measures) Regulations 2001, the Monetary Authority of Singapore (Anti-Terrorism Measures) Regulations 2002 and the Terrorism

(Suppression of Financing) Act 2002. The last-mentioned gave effect to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. Moreover, the Arms and Explosives (Amendment) Act 2002 implemented the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection; the Terrorism (Suppression of Bombings) Act 2008 implemented the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings; the Internationally Protected Persons Act 2008 implemented the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents; and the Hostage-Taking Act 2010 implemented the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages. The Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act 2006 allowed the authorities to provide mutual legal assistance to other jurisdictions in various serious crimes, including terrorist acts.

34. Singapore reported that it had used its Internal Security Act to tackle terrorist threats and make arrests. In that connection, members of the Singapore branch of Jemaah Islamiyah had been arrested under the Act in December 2001 for planning attacks against foreign establishments in Singapore. More recently, the Singaporean authorities had used the Act to arrest three members of Jemaah Islamiyah who had fled the country in the aftermath of the December 2001 operation. Those individuals had been arrested between January and February 2012 with the cooperation of foreign counterparts.

35. **Slovakia** reported that it was party to 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments. It had also taken steps to implement those instruments in its domestic legal system through the adoption of relevant legislation, including the Criminal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Police Force Act, the Execution of International Sanctions Act, the Protection against Money-Laundering Act and the Protection against Financing of Terrorism Act, the Use of Nuclear Energy for Peaceful Purposes Act, the Mining Activity, Explosives and State Mine Administration Act and the Technical Requirements for Products and Conformity Assessment Act, in addition to ordinances and regulations. It had adopted a national action plan to combat terrorism, covering the period 2011-2014, which contained specific tasks and deadlines for ministries.

36. **Slovenia** reported that it was party to 14 universal counter-terrorism instruments and to all relevant regional counter-terrorism instruments. It had ratified the relevant international instruments containing provisions on international legal assistance in criminal matters. It had concluded more than 30 multilateral, bilateral intergovernmental and inter-police agreements in the area of countering organized crime, including terrorism, and on cooperation in the area of money-laundering and the prevention of terrorist financing. As a member State of the European Union, Slovenia had also implemented European Union legal instruments in the field of preventing and combating terrorism through the adoption of relevant measures at the national level. It had been engaged in efforts to enhance cooperation in the western Balkans.

37. During the reporting period there had been no international terrorism-related incidents in Slovenia and no international terrorism-related prosecutions or sentences had occurred.

38. **Sweden** reported that it was party to 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments and 2 regional instruments. It had signed but not ratified two universal counter-terrorism instruments and two regional instruments.

39. In December 2011, Sweden had adopted a national action plan to safeguard democracy against violence-promoting extremism. It contained 15 specific measures and had the overarching aim of strengthening democracy and democratic values, thereby making society more resilient to efforts to promote violence for a political or ideological cause. In February 2012, Sweden had also launched an updated version of its national counter-terrorism strategy with a view to preventing the emergence of terrorism and to preparing for and to pursuing perpetrators of terrorist attacks.

40. Sweden reported on three recent incidents of international terrorism. First, on 11 December 2010, two bombs had detonated almost simultaneously in central Stockholm, injuring two people. The suicide bomber died in the second explosion. Ten minutes before the first explosion, the Swedish Security Service had received an e-mail consisting of audio files referring to the presence of Swedish troops in Afghanistan and the drawings of the Prophet Muhammad in 2007 by the Swedish artist Lars Vilks. An individual suspected of providing funding for the operation had been arrested in February 2011 in Strathclyde, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and a trial on charges under the Terrorism Act 2000 had begun in the United Kingdom on 23 April 2012. The Swedish authorities had provided resources and assistance in support of the investigation. Second, on 29 December 2010, four individuals had been arrested in Copenhagen, suspected of having taken preparatory measures to commit an act of terrorism against the Danish newspaper *Jyllands-Posten*. Three of the suspected terrorists had been residing in Sweden, and two were Swedish citizens. In addition, a Swedish citizen of Tunisian origin believed to have been involved in the planning of the attack had been arrested in Stockholm. The trial against the individuals in Denmark was under way, and Swedish authorities had cooperated closely with the Danish police during the investigation. Lastly, an investigation into a plan to assassinate Lars Vilks during an art exhibit in Gothenburg on 10 September 2011 had resulted in the arrest and trial of three suspects. On 20 January 2012, the three individuals had been acquitted by a district court. The prosecutor in the case had appealed against the decision, and subsequent proceedings were to be held at the Court of Appeal in the latter half of 2012.

41. **Switzerland** reiterated the information concerning its status with regard to universal, regional and bilateral counter-terrorism instruments contained in the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/66/96, para. 111).

42. Switzerland reported that it had opened an inquiry into the 28 April 2011 bombing of the Argana cafe in Marrakech, Morocco, which had killed 17 persons, including three residents of Switzerland. In addition, the authorities had investigated an incident in July 2011 concerning the abduction of two Swiss tourists in the Province of Balochistan, Pakistan. In March 2012, the hostages had escaped and returned safely to Switzerland.

43. In 2011, the Swiss police had conducted preliminary investigations into websites with jihadist content. In response to information received by a third country, the criminal prosecution authorities had opened an investigation into a Swiss national suspected of supporting jihadism and plotting terrorist acts using explosives. The suspect and a foreign sympathizer had engaged in an online discussion about perpetrating a terrorist attack on a United States facility in a neighbouring country. During the investigation, the suspect's home had been searched and he had been questioned by the police. The authorities had failed to

confirm their suspicions that the suspect was manufacturing, concealing and transporting explosives and toxic gases and he had subsequently been released.

44. The Swiss authorities, in the context of a current investigation, had also carried out a coordinated operation in various cantons against suspected members and supporters of an ethno-nationalist group. The intelligence gathered to date implied that Switzerland had been used as a conduit for the consolidation of funds and their onward transmission to members of the group in the Middle East and South Asia. The Swiss authorities had continued their investigation of the alleged leader of another ethno-nationalist movement's youth wing, which was suspected of recruiting young people and indoctrinating them in training camps in Europe.

45. In 2011, the Money Laundering Reporting Office had received 10 reports from financial intermediaries relating to suspected financing of terrorism, amounting to SwF 152,000. After examining the facts and carrying out background checks on the persons involved, the Reporting Office had transmitted all but one of the suspicious transaction reports, which had been submitted by five financial intermediaries, to the criminal prosecution authorities. Three of the cases had later been dismissed owing to lack of evidence. Only six of the suspicious transaction reports were still being processed by the Office of the Public Prosecutor, one pertaining to SwF 144,000 reported by a financial intermediary active in the area of payment operations and another indicating a connection to an official list of suspected terrorists. During the investigation of a company specializing in informal money transfers, the Swiss authorities had uncovered a vast drug trafficking scheme. Authorities suspected that the proceeds from the operation might have been transferred to a terrorist organization in Africa.

46. Since November 2011, Switzerland had received nine requests, submitted by four States, for mutual legal assistance in connection with terrorism. One of the requests had been denied, one had been withdrawn and the others were being carried out. The Swiss authorities had also submitted three requests for mutual legal assistance to two States. One had been fulfilled and the others were being addressed.

B. Information received from international organizations

1. United Nations system

47. The **International Civil Aviation Organization** (ICAO) reported that there were 185 States parties to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft; 185 States parties to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft; 188 States parties to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation; 172 States parties to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation; and 147 States parties to the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection.

48. In addition, the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation and the Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, adopted on 10 September 2010 in Beijing, had been signed by 24 and 26 States, respectively. The Convention

criminalizes the act of using civil aircraft as weapons, and the unlawful transport of biological, chemical and nuclear weapons or their related materiel. ICAO reported that the use of cyberattacks on air navigation facilities would also violate the Convention. The Protocol expands the legal prohibition against the hijacking of aircraft.

49. There had been six acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation in 2011, including one fatal incident on 24 January 2011 when an improvised explosive device had exploded inside the concourse of the international arrivals terminal at Domodedovo International Airport in Moscow, killing at least 36 people and injuring 130. To provide States with more useful information for assessing their threat and risk levels, ICAO had developed a global threat and risk context statement, which would be updated regularly. ICAO had also collaborated closely with States to carry out regional conferences focused on promoting the implementation of the Declaration on Aviation Security, adopted by the ICAO Assembly at its 37th session, in October 2010, which urged States, among other things, to strengthen aviation security through enhanced cooperation.

50. The **International Maritime Organization** (IMO) recalled that it had been actively involved in the prevention and punishment of terrorism at sea since 1985 and noted in particular that a comprehensive review of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf had been undertaken following the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 on the United States. That review had led to the adoption of the Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, which had entered into force on 28 July 2010. The Protocols amended the original instruments by broadening the list of offences to include, for example, using a ship in a manner that causes death, serious injury or damage; transporting a biological, chemical or nuclear weapon, knowing it to be such; and transporting any equipment, materials or software or related technology that significantly contribute to the design, manufacture or delivery of a biological, chemical or nuclear weapon, with the intention that it be used for such a purpose.

51. IMO had also adopted mandatory measures under the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea and the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code. In addition, it was implementing a new mandatory long-range tracking and identification system to permit the global tracking of ships.

52. At its 36th session, in November 2011, the General Conference of **the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization** (UNESCO) had adopted a new programme of action for a culture of peace and non-violence with a view to countering extremism by enhancing dialogue on educational, scientific and cultural issues. Moreover, in support of the Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism Initiative launched by the Counter-Terrorism International Task Force, UNESCO had developed a country-level pilot project in Nigeria that focused on building peace and countering violent extremism through the use of traditional and cultural approaches. Moreover, UNESCO had participated in numerous international conferences aimed at promoting dialogue and countering terrorism, including the Secretary-General's Symposium on International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation,

held in New York in September 2011; the seventh International Congress for the Victims of Terrorism, held in Paris in September 2011; and a regional workshop on the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, held in Dhaka in May 2012.

53. The **World Health Organization** (WHO) reported that it had undertaken activities within its Health Security and Environment cluster to prepare its member States to respond to the accidental or deliberate use of biological, chemical or radiological agents. In accordance with the International Health Regulations (2005), WHO had also assisted its member States in preparing to manage the public health consequences of an incident involving such agents. To minimize the risk that biological materials would be diverted for malicious use, WHO had developed and applied standards and training to encourage their safe use, transport and storage. In collaboration with the European Union and other partners, WHO had also strengthened risk management and laboratory practices for biological materials.

54. WHO had supported its member States in according priority to prevention, surveillance and networking with regard to threats to international public health. The Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network, the Global Chemical Incident Alert and Response Network, the International Food Safety Authorities Network, the Radiation Emergency Medical Preparedness and Assistance Network and the Global Biodosimetry Network brought together technical partners to assist WHO member States in responding to specific types of international public health events. Moreover, WHO had maintained a constant system of alert and response to detect threats to international public health. That system was continually tested, through both exercises and genuine events, to optimize its performance.

2. Other international organizations

55. The African Union provided updated information regarding the status of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, noting that it had been ratified by 40 member States, and the Protocol to that Convention, noting that it had been ratified by 12 member States. It also reported on decisions and declarations of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union that were relevant to measures to eliminate international terrorism. Those included decision 256 (XIII), on combating the payment of ransom to terrorist groups, adopted on 3 July 2009, and decision 311 (XV), on the prevention and combating of terrorism, adopted on 27 July 2010. In implementing the latter decision, the Commission of the African Union had developed and adopted a model national anti-terrorism law, which had been welcomed by the Assembly.

56. The Peace and Security Council had also adopted relevant decisions, including that of 10 November 2010, on measures to strengthen cooperation in the prevention and combating of terrorism in Africa, and that of 8 December 2011, on terrorism in Africa and the African Union's efforts to address the scourge. In 2010, the Council had decided to establish, as a subsidiary body, a subcommittee on counter-terrorism. Its purpose was, among other things, to ensure the implementation of all relevant African Union and international instruments and to prepare, publicize and regularly review a list of persons, groups and entities involved in terrorist acts, in line with the 2002 Plan of Action of the African Union High-Level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism in Africa. The subcommittee had become fully operational in April 2012.

57. The **Commonwealth of Independent States** submitted an updated list of the legal instruments on counter-terrorism that it had adopted, and a list of States having signed or ratified those instruments.

58. The **Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf** transmitted the reports of Kuwait, Oman and Qatar, in which those States provided information on measures that they had taken to eliminate international terrorism.

59. **INTERPOL** reported that its Public Safety and Terrorism Sub-Directorate was the unit primarily responsible for counter-terrorism activities. It comprised three integrated components. The Fusion Task Force, which was regionally focused and consisted of national contact officers, was designed to identify members of terrorist organizations that were active in a particular region, to build the capacity of member States to address terrorism and to provide analytical support. The Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosives Terrorism Prevention Programme focused primarily on training and raising awareness among law enforcement. Lastly, the Firearms Programme managed the INTERPOL Firearms Trace Request System, the INTERPOL Firearms Reference Table, the INTERPOL Ballistic Information Network and the INTERPOL Stolen and Lost Firearms Database. To assist with investigations involving firearms, the Firearms Programme had also made available to authorized officials online courses that trained participants in the composition, assembly, functions and identification of firearms.

III. Status of international legal instruments relating to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism

60. Currently, there are 40 instruments, 18 universal (14 instruments and 4 recent amendments) and 22 regional, pertaining to the subject of international terrorism. The status of international legal instruments is available at the website of the Sixth Committee.[1]

1. Universal instruments

United Nations

A. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, 1973

B. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, 1979

C. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, 1997

D. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, 1999

E. International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, 2005

International Atomic Energy Agency

F. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 1979

G. Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 2005

[1] www.un.org/en/ga/sixth/67/Tables.xls.

International Civil Aviation Organization

H. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, 1963

I. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, 1970

J. Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, 2010

K. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, 1971

L. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, 1988

M. Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, 1991

N. Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation, 2010

International Maritime Organization

O. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 1988

P. Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 2005

Q. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, 1988

R. Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, 2005

2. Regional instruments

African Union

A. OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, 1999

B. Protocol to the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, 2004

Association of Southeast Asian Nations

C. ASEAN Convention on Counter-Terrorism, 2007

Commonwealth of Independent States

D. Treaty on Cooperation among States Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Combating Terrorism, 1999

E. Protocol approving regulations on the procedure for organizing and conducting joint counter-terrorism activities on the territories of the member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States, 2002

F. Treaty of States Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States on Combating the Legalization (Laundering) of Proceeds from Crime and Financing Terrorism, 2007

Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf

G. Convention of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf on Combating Terrorism, 2004

Council of Europe

H. European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, 1977

I. Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, 2003

J. Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, 2005

K. Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism, 2005

League of Arab States

L. Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, 1998

M. Amendment to the Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, 2008

N. Arab Convention on Combating Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism, 2010

Organization of American States

O. Convention to Prevent and Punish the Acts of Terrorism Taking the Form of Crimes against Persons and Related Extortion that are of International Significance, 1971

P. Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, 2002

Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation

Q. Additional Protocol on Combating Terrorism to the Agreement among the Governments of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization Participating States on Cooperation in Combating Crime, in particular in its Organized Forms, 2004

Organization of Islamic Cooperation

R. Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Combating International Terrorism, 1999

Shanghai Cooperation Organization

S. Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism, 2001

T. Shanghai Cooperation Organization Convention against Terrorism, 2009

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

U. SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, 1987

V. Additional Protocol to the SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, 2004

IV. Information on workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism

61. **ICAO** reported that it had instituted a new aviation security assistance and capacity-building strategy. Under that strategy, comprehensive member State improvement plans had been developed and initiated. Capacity-building activities had focused on the development of aviation security training materials, training course delivery and oversight of ICAO-affiliated training centres, the number of which had expanded to 23 in 2011. ICAO had also organized events to promote best practices related to machine-readable travel documents. In 2011, 24 States and international organizations had been assisted in matters relating to such documents.

62. **IMO** reported that it had conducted 75 country needs assessments and advisory missions, in addition to 72 national and 62 regional seminars, workshops and courses that had resulted in the training of some 6,220 individuals. Those initiatives had assisted member States to develop and build their capacity to ensure maritime security. They had also aimed to promote greater understanding and implementation of the relevant universal counter-terrorism instruments concluded under the auspices of IMO, and to ensure greater respect for human rights in all counter-terrorism interactions with States and practitioners.

63. **INTERPOL** reported that it had coordinated capacity-building and police training through its Capacity-Building and Training Directorate. A three-phase capacity-building programme in counter-terrorism consisting of counter-terrorism training, advanced training and operational workshops was planned for 2012-2014. Focusing on Africa and Asia, it was intended for border control officers, immigration officials, counter-terrorism experts and officials from INTERPOL national central bureaux. INTERPOL also reported that, each year, it ran several sessions of its International Police Training Programme. Together with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, it conducted online training in critical tools for combating terrorism and other transnational crimes.

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Promotion and protection of human rights: human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report is submitted in response to General Assembly resolution 66/161, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to seek further the views of Member States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system and to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a substantive report on the subject based on those views, including recommendations on ways to address the impact of globalization on the full enjoyment of all human rights. The present report summarizes the views received from the Governments of Argentina, Azerbaijan, Cuba, Estonia, Guatemala, the Sudan and the United Arab Emirates, as well as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Bank and the World Trade Organization. It concludes by identifying common themes and making recommendations on how to address the impact of globalization on the full enjoyment of all human rights.

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I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 66/161, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights (A/66/293) and requested him to continue to seek further the views of Member States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system and to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a substantive report on the subject based on these views, including recommendations on ways to address the impact of globalization on the full enjoyment of all human rights.

2. Pursuant to that request, on 19 April 2012, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) sent a request for views on the issue. As at 30 June 2012, OHCHR had received responses from the Governments of Argentina, Azerbaijan, Cuba, Estonia, Guatemala, the Sudan and the United Arab Emirates, as well as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the World Bank and the World Trade Organization (WTO).[1] Those views most relevant to the subject matter are summarized below.

II. Replies received

A. Member States

Argentina

3. The Government of Argentina stated that the promotion and protection of all human rights was a responsibility of the State and that globalization affected all States differently, as reflected in their human rights obligations. Argentina sought to be a State where all human rights could be exercised regardless of external events and their positive or negative impacts. The various actions of the Government of Argentina, including the development of its public policies and its ratification of international treaties, were means of responding to the challenges and opportunities presented by globalization. The submission of Argentina concluded with a quotation by its Secretary for Human Rights with regard to the importance of creating a culture for human rights and the rule of law.

Azerbaijan

4. The Government of Azerbaijan noted that globalization presented both challenges and opportunities that varied for each State and changed over time. On the one hand, globalization could improve welfare throughout the world, while on the other hand, it could cause a number of difficulties, including the inequitable distribution of wealth, the unequal distribution of power among States and the potential risk of global destabilization of financial systems as a result of their growing interdependence. Azerbaijan stated that the risks posed by globalization were magnified for developing countries and included higher unemployment, growing technological deficits between developed and developing countries,

[1] The texts of the original submissions are on file with the Secretariat and are available for consultation.

socioeconomic stratification, dependence on international financial stability, expansion of foreign debt and the undue or excessive influence of transnational corporations.

5. Azerbaijan stated its belief that Governments must take measures to adapt to and take advantage of changing conditions in the new globalized economy. In that regard, Azerbaijan noted its involvement in the international community; its participation in the Transport Corridor Europe Caucasus Asia programme entitled "The Great Silk Way", as a means of developing trade opportunities related to its location along major transport corridors; and its increased focus on infrastructural projects and employment. Azerbaijan noted in particular its efforts to cooperate with the European Union and further integrate itself with the rest of Europe by participating in the Council of Europe and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and cooperating with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

6. Azerbaijan understood globalization to be not only an economic process but also one with cultural, social, legal, political and environmental dimensions that directly affect human rights and fundamental freedoms. One particular concern was the application of human rights norms in the context of increased migration in a globalizing world. In its submission, Azerbaijan expressed regret about the difficulties experienced by many of its citizens who had become refugees. Azerbaijan was committed to guaranteeing the enjoyment of human rights by its citizens, recognizing and protecting their unique cultural values, pursuing the rapid and effective settlement of migration issues and guaranteeing the constant improvement and independence of its judicial system.

Cuba

7. The Government of Cuba stated that the United Nations, particularly the General Assembly, should be the forum for addressing the process of globalization because it was the most universal and representative. It believed that the benefits of globalization should go to all the peoples of the world and all the sectors within every State. Cuba stated that globalization should transform itself into a positive force for all peoples and States. However, it claimed that the costs and benefits of globalization were distributed inequitably and that developing countries had unique difficulties in addressing this problem.

8. According to Cuba, the global economic crisis, widespread speculative competition, the business of war, the pattern of production and consumption based on hydrocarbon and biofuels, systematic harm to the environment and the crises of health reflected the failure of the system and the process of neoliberal globalization. It stated that this process had diminished the role of States and their economic and financial capacity to realize the right to development, and to maintain, offer and guarantee basic public services, thus increasing the inequality of access to and the deprivation of economic, social and cultural rights. According to Cuba, neoliberal globalization constituted a new conquest of developing countries by industrial powers with impacts on the right to self-determination of peoples.

9. Cuba stated that the world was far from realizing the right of all persons to a social and international order in which their rights and freedoms are realized, as proclaimed over 50 years ago in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It expressed concern that civil and political rights had been divorced from and raised above economic, social and cultural rights in direct contradiction to the Vienna

Declaration and Programme of Action of 1993. Cuba claimed that restrictions in the movement of people between the South and the North and the free transfer of technology furthered the interests of developed countries at the expense of developing countries.

10. Cuba called for the adoption of a new development paradigm that accounted for the interests and needs of developing countries. It stated that international cooperation and an international order favourable to the realization of all human rights should be promoted by the international community in a spirit of global solidarity. Cuba expressed its belief that if developed States showed real political will, they could improve the lives and development of millions of people with relatively few resources. It emphasized the importance of development as a central element of the international economic agenda with the goal of eradicating poverty and eliminating the gaps between rich and poor. Cuba expressed its belief that it was necessary to establish an equitable international system that is transparent and democratic, through which profound, integral and innovative measures to promote development can be simultaneously applied, starting with the cancellation of sovereign debts, the increase of official and unconditional development aid, the recognition of the need for special and differential treatment for developing countries and the reformation and democratization of the United Nations.

Estonia

11. The Government of Estonia stressed the importance of democratic and accountable governance as a basis for eradicating poverty and protecting human rights. As a member of the European Union, Estonia expressed support for economically sustainable and development-oriented trade and assistance policies towards developing countries. Estonia expressed its belief that trade was a tool for achieving food security and the right to food. Estonia was sure that the problem lay not with availability of food but with its accessibility and affordability. Estonia proposed a human rights-based approach to agricultural trade that recognized the importance of the agricultural sector to the subsistence of people living in developing countries and focused on supporting vulnerable individuals and groups. Estonia urged WTO to lift any export restrictions and taxes on food purchased by the World Food Programme for humanitarian aid. Estonia welcomed the Secretary-General's initiative to forge a new generation of sustainable development goals that build on the Millennium Development Goals.

12. The Ministry of Culture of Estonia believed that globalization provided an opportunity to experience world culture but simultaneously threatened cultural diversity, making it necessary for all countries to ensure the continued existence of such diversity. The Ministry described its efforts to digitize cultural heritage as a positive means of preserving cultural diversity. It expressed its concerns and views regarding the free exchange of information. In order for human rights to be fully realized, it was necessary for States to avoid filtering or limiting Internet use and to ensure media freedom. Estonia expressed its belief that efforts to harness the opportunities presented by globalization required the modification of copyright regulations in order to grant everyone the right to copy and distribute digital information for personal use. Estonia noted that its Copyright Act permitted the copying of all cultural products for personal use and allowed for authors to be compensated by the Government of Estonia.

Guatemala

13. The Government of Guatemala recognized that globalization was a process involving increased interdependence among countries and their citizens and that it had economic, social, political, environmental, cultural and legal dimensions. As a participant in negotiations for the free trade agreement between the United States and many Latin American countries, Guatemala had been actively engaged in the globalization debate. It its submission, Guatemala described its efforts to promote development in the context of globalization.

14. Guatemala noted the impact of the international financial crisis and its efforts to promote crisis recovery. In 2009, Guatemala enacted the National Emergency and Economic Recovery Plan. The Plan modified Guatemala s National Budget Law for the 2009 fiscal year, granting the executive branch exceptional powers to adjust budget allocations for the purpose of balancing the budget. Governmental agreements helped to put in place austerity measures to further restrain public spending. The Guatemalan Central Bank reduced interest rates on multiple occasions and took measures to prevent currency volatility. Additionally, the Government of Guatemala and the International Monetary Fund signed a standby agreement as a precautionary measure in case of an overwhelming deficit scenario.

Sudan

15. The Government of the Sudan stated that it recognized the important impact of globalization on improving society culturally, economically, socially and politically. The Sudan stated that globalization could be a tool to improve the human rights situation in different countries around the world but could also negatively affect different cultures, religions, customs and values prevailing in different communities. The Sudan stated that there was a need to adopt international measures to address the challenges that globalization posed to certain countries. Those challenges included the fair and equal treatment of human rights principles by the international community; the prevention of adverse impacts from globalization on cultures; the prevention of powerful States from using the language of globalization and human rights to superimpose their will on less powerful States; transnational enterprises and their impact on the enjoyment of socioeconomic rights; the development of a treaty to regulate globalization and the enjoyment of human rights; and obtaining a global commitment for the eradication of poverty and advancement of developing countries in issues of foreign debt and technical and financial support. The Sudan emphasized the significant role that the United Nations could play in maximizing the positive impacts of globalization and minimizing its negative impacts for the enjoyment of human rights worldwide.

United Arab Emirates

16. The Government of the United Arab Emirates stated that it aimed to promote and safeguard human dignity and rights by enhancing the human status through the respect of rights, freedoms and human values embodied in its Constitution and national legislation. The United Arab Emirates had introduced a number of initiatives, measures and procedures at the national and international levels to reduce the potential negative impacts of globalization. The President of the United Arab Emirates had issued initiatives to address the effects of the global economic crisis and to enhance the economic status of citizens with the objective of

supporting social and family stability. Those initiatives aimed at developing, modernizing and improving performances and services in various fields, focusing on infrastructure development and the improvement of economic, social and health conditions.

17. The United Arab Emirates avoided trade protectionism policies and restriction of free trade. It supported a multi-system business approach to prevent trade protectionism, provide stability, transparency and credibility in international trade and secure long-term international economic growth. The United Arab Emirates stated that it had an exemplary legislative structure that observed the principles of international trade and supported sustainable development.

B. United Nations organizations

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

18. FAO expressed its belief that decision makers needed timely, reliable and comprehensive data in order to evaluate the impact of globalization on human rights and monitor the progress of their policies. FAO not only provided instruments to allow decision makers to do so, but also developed capacity within countries for sustainable development. FAO was involved in a number of important initiatives of relevance to globalization and its impact on human rights. Several of those initiatives involved the promotion of the collection and exchange of information pertaining to agriculture, including the Agricultural Market Information System, the Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics, the FAO statistical database platform and the technology system for food and agriculture statistics at the national and subnational levels.

19. At the global level, FAO was an active member of the Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism, established by the United Nations Development Group to strengthen the integration of human rights in operational activities of the United Nations. At the regional level, FAO supported initiatives such as the Hunger-Free Latin America and the Caribbean 2025 Initiative, which was a country-led commitment to eradicate hunger, implement the right to food and adopt a participative and collaborative approach to share experiences and mobilize stakeholders around this common goal. The initiative played an active role in placing the right to food at the top of political agendas in the region and helping countries to include provisions in their domestic law, which may include their constitutions, bills of rights or legislation, to directly implement the progressive realization of the right to adequate food. FAO had supported civil society organizations, universities and an increasing number of national human rights institutions, including ombudspersons and human rights commissioners, in collaboration with other United Nation partners and regional institutions, to increase their capacities to monitor the right to food. Reports on the right to food were being adopted as a regular activity in many countries. At the grass-roots level, FAO worked in such countries as Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Ecuador, Peru, Sierra Leone, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania to help local institutions and communities to implement actions and to strengthen their own institutions with participatory approaches that brought human rights principles such as empowerment, accountability or equity to the day-to-day life of the people.

20. Finally, the efforts of FAO to advance its "One Health" approach illustrated the linkages between the right to food and other human rights. FAO stated that global health security implied protecting human and animal health and creating a healthy environment. Managing health and environmental risks required a holistic and multidisciplinary approach, paying particular attention to the animal-human-ecosystem interface, and placing health dynamics in the broader context of agriculture and socioeconomic development and environmental sustainability. The "One Health" approach required engagement and strong coalitions among a wide array of stakeholders and partners at the local, country, regional and international levels. Collaboration between countries created bridges between cultures, fostered trust and South-South cooperation, reduced disease burdens and increased food intake.

International Labour Organization

21. ILO submitted a list of its most recent documents of relevance to the theme of the present report, including the report entitled "Giving globalization a human face",[2] issued as part of its general survey on the fundamental conventions concerning the right to work, in the light of its Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization. It also included the reports entitled "Fundamental principles and rights at work: from commitment to action", prepared for a recurrent discussion under the ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization and the follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work;[3] and "World of Work Report 2012: Better jobs for a better economy".[4]

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

22. UNIDO stated that globalization had generated undeniable benefits in terms of higher economic growth and incomes, better living standards, poverty reduction and access to essential services. The success of countries such as Brazil, China, Germany, India, Japan, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea and Singapore in realizing people's right to development would have been inconceivable in the absence of globalization. It was no longer possible to think of a country's economic growth as a purely internal process. Open trade and the internationalization of capital had enabled countries and their citizens to benefit from global demand for their products and from new sources of funding. Increased competition and technology transfers had led to enhanced efficiency and productivity gains. Countries able to exploit those factors had managed to leapfrog several stages of the normal development process. On the downside, in a globalized and integrated world, almost all problems spilled over borders. The painful consequences of social, economic and environmental shocks spreading from one country to another had been starkly demonstrated by the recent financial, food and fuel crises. Developing countries were especially vulnerable to the effects of external shocks, with the world's poorest and most marginalized people bearing the brunt of crises they did not cause and having their human rights further curtailed.

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[2] Available from www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_174846.pdf.

[3] Available from www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_176149.pdf.

[4] Available from www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_179453.pdf.

23. Industrial development could help bring about structural change to set the economies of poor countries on a path of sustained economic growth. Industry provided a seedbed for entrepreneurship, promoted business investment, fostered technological upgrading and dynamism, improved human skills, created jobs and established the foundation on which both agriculture and services may expand and integrate into the global economy. UNIDO was the specialized agency of the United Nations mandated to promote industrial development and international industrial cooperation. UNIDO had always subscribed to the basic principles and norms of the United Nations, including support for human rights. Although its constitution did not prima facie endow the organization with a human rights-related mandate, UNIDO, through all its activities in the areas of poverty reduction and sustainable development, fully supported the Declaration on the Right to Development and the 2005 World Summit Outcome in the context of promoting fair globalization and the development of the productive sectors in developing countries to enable them to participate more effectively in and benefit from the process of globalization.

24. Finally, UNIDO was a member of the United Nations Development Group Human Rights Mechanism, through which it was engaging with 18 other United Nations agencies on how a human rights-based approach to development could be mainstreamed across the United Nations development system, including at the country level through United Nations development assistance frameworks. The growing partnerships between UNIDO and the private sector also emphasized corporate social responsibility, including the protection and promotion of human rights. UNIDO was a member of the Global Compact, which brings together the United Nations and the business community to promote ethics and corporate social responsibility.

World Bank

25. The World Bank stated that globalization was not only an economic process, but also had social, political, environmental, cultural and legal dimensions. That fact was important and underpinned much of its activities. The World Bank strove to promote fair globalization and sustainable development through all of its activities, which contributed to the promotion of human rights in many different areas. In that context, the World Bank acknowledged the connection between promoting human rights and promoting development. It described its approach to human rights as broadly supportive of human rights discourse without being explicitly engaged in it. The World Bank worked closely with partners in the broader United Nations system on issues related to fair globalization and sustainable development, including joint efforts with OHCHR to help countries to incorporate human rights considerations into their poverty reduction strategies.

26. The World Bank described its report on gender equality and development as a tool to help countries and international partners to analyse gender equality and integrate a gender equality-based focus into policy development and programming. In the report, the World Bank recognized that gender equality was a core development objective in its own right and had economic implications in that it could enhance productivity, improve development outcomes and make institutions more representative. The World Bank also described its role as Trustee of the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme, a multilateral mechanism to assist in the implementation of pledges made by the Group of Twenty to promote agriculture and food security by supporting the public and private sectors. The Programme

addressed the underfunding of country and regional agriculture and the food security strategic investment plans that were already being developed by countries, in consultation with donors and other stakeholders. Finally, the World Bank described its Strategic Framework on Development and Climate Change, which was specifically aimed at providing effective support for sustainable development and poverty reduction in developing countries by addressing climate change risks, harnessing climate-related economic opportunities and promoting global actions and interactions by all countries. A closing report was being prepared that would describe the progress that the World Bank Group had made in mainstreaming climate change measures throughout its portfolio.

World Trade Organization

27. WTO stated that the General Assembly continued to underline the importance of multilateral mechanisms for meeting the current challenges and opportunities that globalization presents. As one of those mechanisms, WTO carried out its mandate to promote and strengthen the multilateral trading system and global prosperity.

28. The ultimate goal of trade and of WTO was to support the well-being of persons, their environment and the improvement of living conditions. In the preamble to the Marrakesh Agreement, the parties to the Agreement recognized that their relations should be conducted with a view to raising standards of living, ensuring full employment and a large and steadily growing volume of real income and effective demand.

29. The multilateral trading system and its founding principles were complementary to the fulfilment of human rights. Both systems were of prime importance to maintaining world peace and bringing about more stable international relations. National treatment and most favoured nation treatment, the core principles of the multilateral trading system, had much in common with human rights issues concerning individual freedom, non-discrimination, equal opportunities and respect for the rule of law.

30. According to WTO, the opening of trade could play an important role in supporting the fulfilment of human rights, by creating the conditions necessary to enhance economic welfare and the enjoyment of such human rights as employment or access to education. Without the economic gains generated by the division of labour and trade, the human rights objectives of protecting human dignity and autonomy could not be guaranteed. However, that was not an automatic process and presupposed that existing rules were global, just and reflective of all who adhered to them. In order to adapt to the changing realities of the multilateral trading system and prioritize the development dimension of the organization's mandate, WTO members launched the Doha Development Agenda in 2001. The strongest drivers for change were the evolving economic, social and environmental circumstances and a shared need to address development and poverty challenges.

31. WTO stated that the multilateral trading system had contributed significantly to economic growth, development and employment. As established in a recent study by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development on trade and jobs, greater market openness was a necessary condition for sustained improvement of economic performance, including improved productivity, higher incomes and new job opportunities. Overall, countries that had embraced openness had been more successful in sustaining growth and moving up the development ladder than those

that had not. Trade had generated gains for many developing countries, although the reverse effects that collapsing trade volumes could have on growth, employment and overall stability became clear during the 2008 financial and economic crises.

32. WTO claimed that the economic and developmental benefits brought about by the multilateral trading system could go a long way towards helping countries to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and promote sustainable development. The fulfilment of Goal 8, on building a global partnership for development, was close to the core business of WTO. The six targets that made up that Goal demonstrated that the international community recognized open trade to be an important engine for development. The target of furthering an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system corresponded with the idea of a global partnership, as enshrined in the mandate of WTO. Moreover, the target that called for flexibilities and policy space for least developed countries was actively promoted by WTO by prioritizing development in the Doha Development Agenda.

33. Finally, WTO noted that, while trade played a central role in the promotion of development, enhanced market access opportunities alone were not enough. Therefore, WTO placed great emphasis on the supportive role of Aid for Trade, which aimed at providing financial and technical assistance to developing countries to address supply-chain constraints and trade bottlenecks. Aid for Trade was regularly discussed in meetings of the Trade and Development Committee, the annual Aid-for-Trade debate at the General Council and the global reviews on Aid for Trade. WTO continued to play an active part in the promotion of development, not only through its coordinating role in Aid for Trade, but also by being a firm supporter of the output already produced by the Enhanced Integrated Framework.

III. Conclusions and recommendations

34. **The present report summarizes responses from States and relevant United Nations agencies regarding globalization and the enjoyment of human rights. All respondents agree that globalization is a process with important human rights implications and economic, social, cultural, political, environmental and legal dimensions. Responses indicate that globalization poses both opportunities and challenges.**

35. **In the context of the enjoyment of human rights, State respondents cited their concerns about, among other issues, loss of cultural diversity, the growing influence of transnational companies and the growing inequality and financial instability caused by the recent financial crisis. They also discussed the need to take advantage of opportunities posed by globalization by participating in appropriately regulated trade, developing new industries, engaging with international mechanisms and promoting social welfare and development at home and internationally.**

36. **United Nations agency respondents summarized their efforts to promote a human rights-based approach to development in their endeavours.**

37. **The responses reveal that globalization is changing the way States and United Nations agencies view the world and that there is increasing awareness of the interconnectedness of people, nations, financial systems, the environment,**

trade and human rights. It is critical that States take a human rights-based approach both domestically and internationally to address issues of common concern in a globalized world, including equality, financial regulatory reform, migration, food security, climate change and trade. United Nations agencies share that responsibility and, where possible, should provide technical support for the identification, promotion and elaboration of measures designed to equitably distribute the benefits of globalization while mitigating risks.